

## THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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TRANSIENT NOTICES. FIFTY CENTS FOR EIGHT LINES, EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGER SPACE AND FIVE PERCENT RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

## Township Election.

The local ticket recommended by the Republican Club is one of unusual strength and merit, and deserves to be adopted by the Primary and elected on Tuesday next. The Collector, Mr. Marr, is the most efficient man who has ever served the township in that position and there is no opposition to his election. Mr. John F. Folsom was Township Clerk for many years, and his election will secure to the Committee the aid of an experienced clerk. Mr. McTiguan's long service as Freeholder gives him a degree of influence in the County Board which corresponds with the important township which he represents and the important matters with which the Board of Chosen Freeholders is required to deal. Mr. John Sherman will prove an efficient colleague. The renomination of Messrs. Baldwin, Daley and Dodd to the Township Committee was due them as an act of courtesy and in recognition of their faithful service during the present year. If Mr. Oakes and Mr. Sutton are chosen to fill the places last year accorded to the Democrats, it will be apparent that the Committee will be exceptionally capable and efficient. It is only just to Messrs. Carter and Corby to say that during the past year they have given the affairs of the township their intelligent and earnest service, and if the practice of minority representation were to be continued no one could serve the township with more zeal.

## General Grant.

The sympathy which adversity and severe affliction everywhere excites could scarcely find a better illustration than the promptness with which Congress devoted its closing moments to adding new honors to those already bestowed upon the country's most gallant soldier, U. S. Grant.

Many times it has been proposed that the country should in some special manner recognize their obligations to General Grant; but so long as it was supposed that he was comfortable and prosperous, the objection was successfully urged that a civil pension list was foreign to the policy of this country, and so the subject was dropped.

When the General's fortune was swallowed up in the whirlpool of speculation, the courageous honesty with which he proposed to sacrifice his entire property, and even the testimonials of his gallantry in war, in a vain effort to repay his creditors, roused the sympathy of his friends and induced them to raise a fund to relieve him of his burden; but such assistance was too nearly akin to charity, and that General Grant refused to accept.

The proposition to place him on the pension list was similar in its character and met with opposition in Congress and was defeated. Meanwhile, Senator Edmunds had introduced in the Senate a bill to place General Grant upon the retired list of the army with the full rank and pay to which he would have been entitled if he had never returned to civil life. This bill had passed the Senate but was in imminent danger of failing to be acted upon in the House, when a few days ago the public was for the first time informed that General Grant was broken in health and strength as well as in his fortunes, and that adversity and anxiety were making him an easy prey to a disease which threatened quickly to destroy his life. Then the nobility and kindness of the American people and of their representatives in Congress became apparent. A Democratic leader, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, to his everlasting honor may it be remembered, at tempted the difficult task of forcing the House to take up this Senate bill to retire Grant. A generous rivalry to aid this work brushed aside all obstacles, and amid a tumult of cheers the bill was passed.

The last official act of Chester A. Arthur sent the Senate the name of Ulysses S. Grant to be confirmed for that position, and the Senate, laying aside the seclusion of executive session, in the eyes of all the world unanimously, and with a rising vote, set the seal of their approval upon the nomination of General Grant.

This, amid circumstances like these, crowned with honors most richly deserved and most generously bestowed, General Grant, the most conspicuous soldier of the rebellion, resumes his place at the head of the army he led so well and whose affectionate regard he has ever retained. From this time forward, Grant and Sherman retired from the active list, will together receive the homage and the gratitude of all who value the country they did so much to save. Whether the life of General Grant shall prove to be longer or shorter than is feared it will ever be a source of profound satisfaction that his last years are made more cheerful and happy by the gracious act of a grateful people.

## Corporations.

In almost all attempts by the Legislature to remedy the abuses of corporate power can be found two fatal errors: first, a confounding of the power itself with the abuse, and, second, an inclination to remedy all similar evils by one iron rule.

The first of these mistakes results from the absence of careful analysis on the part of the Legislature. The second partly from the common disregard for all corporate rights, so fashionable now, partly from the mistaken notion that corporations are tough things and can stand rough handling, and partly from the inclination to remedy all evils by the application of some maxim, a sort of epigrammatical style of legislation.

Therefore, we have said that all remedies for abuses of corporate power should first be directed against the abuse and not the power, and, second, should be flexible—so fashioned as to fit each case as it may arise.

A good illustration of what we mean by the first principle may be found in the evil of unjust discrimination in rates for transportation. Here can be seen a clear distinction between the power and its abuse. The power to discriminate in prices is and must be inherent in every person engaged in business. The evil is that railroad corporations use this power unjustly and where no good reason exists for its use. The remedy should be directed against unjust discrimination and not against the power to discriminate. So it will be found with other abuses, though in some the distinction between the abuse and the power may not be so apparent.

The principle that these laws should be flexible is a necessary consequence of the principle that the remedy should be directed against the abuse of power and not the power itself.

The prompt answer to the suggestion that the law should seek to prevent the abuse, rather than to abolish the power, is, that it is impossible by any general law to meet and remedy every varying abuse of the power, and that the only practicable method, where corporations abuse their power, is to curtail the power abused.

This answer would be conclusive were a general law required to remedy each abuse; that would indeed, be impracticable.

But this is not the case. It is perfectly possible to remedy all abuses, present and future, by one general act. Reference is had to the now well known and well tried device of a railroad commission, clothed with power to remedy each abuse as it arises. This plan has the great merit that it brings the Legislature, in the person of the commission, directly into contact with the evil itself, where it can discover the cause, devise the remedy, and put it into execution. It is a happy combination of the legislative and executive powers.

In this way and in no other can we gain the flexibility in remedial legislation that is essential to its success, and in this way can we provide for the lifting off of abuses without the destruction of the power abused.

All is left to the corporation that it had, and it is only compelled to exercise its power justly. All is granted to society that it can rightly claim—a fair exercise of the powers that it has granted.

It cannot be too strongly urged that these principles be observed in all remedial legislation. No mistake can be greater than that corporations can stand rough handling. No more delicately constituted machines exist than the great corporations of today. Doing an enormous business, controlling great properties, and employing armies of men, their business is, and must be, adjusted with a nicety unknown and needless in smaller enterprises, and the least jar, the smallest obstruction, the slightest interference with any one part is felt throughout the whole, the more readily from the very nicety of the construction.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edena.  
Lundborg's Perfume, Marcella Nial Rose.  
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.  
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

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## BLOOMFIELD SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Annual Statement January 1, 1885.

Assets.	
Loans on bond and mortgage	\$45,800.00
Temporary loans, with collateral	1,200.00
United States Bonds (Market value)	12,700.00
Interest due and accrued	2,183.79
Cash on hand and in Bank	6,132.18
	\$68,015.97

Liabilities.	
Due depositors, including interest at 4 per cent, this day credited	\$83,495.41
Surplus	\$4,520.56

The above is a true statement of the condition of the Bloomfield Savings Institution, on the morning of January 1, 1885.

JOSPH K. OAKES, Vice-President.  
THOMAS C. DODD, Treasurer.

SAMUEL CARL, James W. Baldwin, Auditing Committee.

Money deposited on or before the first business day in January, April, July or October, will bear interest from those dates respectively, unless withdrawn before the next interest day. The interest days are January 1 and July 1, and the interest then credited itself bears interest thereafter the same as a new deposit.

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## FANCY WORK.

New Opening.

SPECIAL CARD TO LADIES.

Stamping & Embroidering, Etc.

There has been opened at PETTIT'S HAIR STORE, 10 BANK ST. (near Broad St.), under the auspices of Miss HATTIE TAYLOR (formerly with Marshall), a splendid line of new STAMPING PATTERNS, and NEW DESIGNS IN BALL ORNAMENTS and EMBROIDERY MATERIALS, such as CRAWLERS, WOOLSTEDS, KITCHING SILKS, CORDS, CHINKLES, PLUSHES, FELTS, SATINS, &c., at the very lowest prices. Lessons given in all kinds of Embroidery. Lessons free where Cloth and Materials are bought at the store.

Fine Chance for Holiday Work.

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Bosch's Pure Fruit Wine,

An Indispensable, Invigorating and Blood Strengthening Tonic.

For Medicinal & Communion Purposes.

Notice.—No time nor money has been spared in the effort of producing an unsurpassed native fruit wine of a full rich body and flavor, and of unquestionable purity. My object has been to supply a long-felt want in the community, a wine far superior to one-half of the imported wines, say nothing of the other half of base imitations manufactured in this country. A success of this kind is most flattering; it is not for making wine alone, but for being able to furnish a wholesome article to those who need it, who are under the physician's care, and where lives depend upon getting the pure article prescribed.

PRICE LIST of pure domestic fruit Wine, pressed by H. H. Bosch, East Orange, N. J.

CONCORD GRAPE WINE, per Fifth, 64¢.

CATAWBA " " 50¢.

CURRANT " " 50¢.

BLACKBERRY " " 50¢.

ELDERBERRY " " 50¢.

CHERRY " " 50¢.

WILD CHERRY " " 50¢.

PORT WINE, which cannot be excelled by the very finest imported (strictly pure fruit) per qt. 1.00.

SHERBET of equal merit as Port Wine, per qt. 75¢.

Finest French Cognac, imported, per gal. \$8.00.

ALSO, FOR MEDICINAL USE.

Blackberry, Wild Cherry and Peach Brandies, the Celebrated Seltzer, Monogram and Youngblood's River Rye Whiskies, pure Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Apple Whiskey, Grape Brandy, etc.

To procure the above Wines in their pure state call at the ONLY SALESROOM.

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FINE HOSIERY, GLOVES, JACKETS.

And everything needed to furnish adequate protection against cold at the lowest prices asked anywhere for equally Good Goods.

The Best and Largest

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PLAIN, PLAID, or

Brocaded Dress Fabrics

shown in the city.

## BENEDICT'S TIME.

Carefully corrected up to date.

DELAWARE & WESTERN RAILROAD.

Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Montclair—6:03, 7:15, 7:55, 8:28\*, 9:15, 10:35, 11:35 a.m. 12:50, 1:40, 3:30, 4:45, 5:25, 6:10, 6:57, 8:15, 9:40, 11:05 p.m. 12:20 a.m.

Leave Glen Ridge—6:06, 7:17, 7:57, 8:30, 9:17, 10:37, 11:37 a.m. 12:53, 1:43, 3:32, 4:47, 5:27, 6:13, 7:00, 8:18, 9:43, 11:08 p.m. 12:23 a.m.

Leave Bloomfield—6:08, 7:19, 7:59, 8:32\*, 9:19, 10:39, 11:39 a.m. 12:56, 1:45, 3:35, 4:49, 5:29, 6:15, 7:05, 8:29, 9:45, 11:10 p.m. 12:25 a.m.

Arrive Newark—6:23, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 a.m. 1:08, 1:58, 3:47, 5:00, 6:40, 6:38, 7:26, 8:37, 10:08, 11:22 p.m. 12:34 a.m.

Arrive New York—6:30, 9:00, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:20 a.m. 12:50, 1:40, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 9:10, 10:40, 11:55 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York—6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30, 11:20 a.m. 12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:20\*, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:15 p.m.

Leave Newark—6:40, 7:15, 7:58, 8:43, 10:03, 11:03, 11:53 a.m. 1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:26, 6:03, 6:53, 7:43, 9:03, 10:38, 11:53 p.m.

Arrive Bloomfield—6:51, 7:26, 8:09, 8:55, 10:15, 11:15 a.m. 12:05, 1:24, 2:55, 4:24, 5:04, 5:37, 6:15, 7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:59 p.m. 12:04 a.m. Arrive at Glen Ridge 2 minutes later.

\* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark.

NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE R. R.

Chambers and 23d Street Ferries, New York.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Upper Montclair—5:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:39, 10:47 a.m. 12:05, 3:42, 4:45, 7:00, 8:58 p.m.

Leave Montclair—5:33, 7:02, 7:55, 8:44, 10:52 a.m. 1:34, 3:47, 4:50, 7:11, \*10:03 p.m.

Leave Bloomfield—5:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:48, 10:56, a.m. 1:40, 3:51, 4:54, 7:14, \*10:08 p.m.

Arrive New York—6:25, 7:50, 8:40, 9:30, 11:40 a.m. 2:25, 4:40, 5:40, 7:55, \*10:55 p.m.

Trains marked \* will run Saturday nights only.

Sunday trains from Montclair at 8:04 a.m. and 6:28 p.m.

Trains leave Orange for New York at 10 a.m. every Sunday, reaching Bloomfield a few minutes past ten o'clock.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York—6:00, 8:30, 12:00 a.m. 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:20, 9:00, 12:00 p.m. Leaves 23d Street 15 minutes earlier.

Arrive Bloomfield—6:49, 9:21, 12:43 a.m. 4:19, 5:23, 6:20, 7:05, 8:39, 12:47 p.m.

Arrive Montclair—7:02, 9:25, 12:49 a.m. 4:24, 5:29, 6:26, 7:11, 8:46, 12:52 p.m.

Arrive Upper Montclair—7:06, 9:29, 12:53 a.m. 4:28, 5:33, 6:31, 7:16, 8:50, 12:56 p.m.

Also a Saturday train from New York at 12 m., for the accommodation of theatre goers, arriving at Montclair at 12:52 a.m.

Sunday trains from New York at 8:45 a.m. and 6:45 p.m.

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